

HOSPITAL AND TRAINING-SCHOOL ITEMS



THE graduating class of the Boulder (Colorado) Sanitarium training-school for nurses gave a class-day program, representing their work, such as accident and emergency work, bandaging drill, etc.

AN interesting affiliation for complete training of nurses is that effected by the Laura Franklin Hospital for Children in New York, details of which have been supplied us by the kindness of Miss Lurkin, the superintendent. The first year is spent by the pupils in the Laura Franklin, which is a very beautiful and complete hospital. The preliminary course is carried on here from October to June. The pupils spend one year in the J. Hood Wright Hospital, which is general and has a very active service. They do all the nursing of this hospital under permanent heads. They have three months' excellent obstetrical service in the Old Marion St. Maternity and two months in the Minturn Hospital for Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria. Classes, lectures, and demonstrations are carefully and systematically conducted, and cooking, materia medica, and massage are taught by special teachers. Miss Lurkin writes: "The object is to have it a good school regardless of any return to the hospital other than the success of those who enter the profession of nursing." This is a spirit and an example that merit being followed.

The commencement exercises of the Boulder (Colorado) Sanitarium training-school for nurses were held on December 18, 1905. The nurses who received diplomas were: Christian Egner, Hattie May Harriman, John Nicholas Herbolzheimer, Minnie Studey Herbolzheimer, William Henry June, Bertha Leona McDonald, Daisy Alice McPhee, Florence Valentine McPhee, Alta Estella Nesmith, Myrtle May Phillips, Ruth Matilda Reid, Flora Alice Talbott.

At the thirty-third annual commencement of the Bellevue training-school for nurses held January 9, an interesting announcement was made by the board of managers. Owing to the growth of the hospital, and the still greater anticipated demand upon the school after the completion of the new hospital, an arrangement has been made with the city, which has bought all the land lying between the school and the East River and will proceed at once to erect a new school building. The old board will continue to conduct and manage the school. A house has been leased in the neighborhood, which will be used as a home for probationers. The old school building will eventually be converted into a home or club-house for the graduates.

The following young ladies were graduated: Miss Mabel T. Bishop, Mrs. Sophia Brundage, Miss Frances J. Bulow, Miss Lelen Butler, Miss Satie Clapp, Miss Ada F. Clark, Miss Georgia A. Daggett, Miss Mary A. Doherty, Miss Jessie Duff, Mrs. Anna G. Dunworth, Miss Maude Gallivan, Miss Bertha Gottron, Miss Lizzie Hangartner, Miss Minnie Hook, Miss Eva Houston, Miss Augusta M. Huppuch, Miss Agnes Johnson, Miss Mary Kreutz, Miss Monica B. Lynch, Miss Minnie E. Maquire, Miss Mary C. O'Sullivan, Miss Mary E. Rogers, Miss Florence L. Ryan, Miss Clara E. Shaw, Miss Mary A. Stuart, Miss Jessica V. Vient, Miss Jennie E. White.

HOSPITALS

DRS. APPLETON AND HARVISON have opened a new hospital in Spokane. It accommodates 50 patients and will have a training-school with a two-year course. It is known as the "Washington Hospital."

MRS. ALICE H. FLAHERTY, class of 1903, was appointed superintendent of nurses in Massachusetts Homœopathic Hospital on January 1. 1906.

A KINDERGARTEN is now being conducted at Bellevue Hospital for the convalescent children.

THE Charity Organization Society of New York has raised a fund of \$20,000 for the relief of the tuberculous poor. This fund will be administered by a committee having representatives from the Tuberculosis Clinics of the chief dispensaries and will be used mainly for relief in the homes.

DR. MALCOLM C. SINCLAIR in an address given before the conference of health officials at Ann Arbor in June on modern sanitation, said:

"As evidence of the efficacy of modern sanitation and hygiene, I wish to call your attention to a report made by Louis Livingston Seaman, M. D., in a book which was recently published by the Appletons, called 'From Tokio Through Manchuria With the Japanese.' In this book Dr. Seaman tells what he saw in the great Japanese hospitals at Hiroshima, where eight thousand Japanese wounded soldiers were under treatment. It was in this great hospital, which served as the hospital base of the army of Japan, that Dr. Seaman came face to face with the grim results of war. He describes the hospital, like everything else pertaining to the Japanese in this war, as being flawless. He tells of how the walls and floors of the hospitals were washed and flushed with a solution of bichloride of mercury, in order that any germ which might be lurking in the dust of the building, or other places might be annihilated. He tells also of having seen six hundred operative cases in the great Japanese hospitals, with only six deaths. In one instance he found fifteen surgical cases which had experienced hemorrhages from the lungs, and several others in the abdominal cavity, as a result of bullet perforations. All of these were recovering. He also tells of nine patients who had been shot through the brain, the orifice of entrance and exit of the bullet being plainly visible, all of whom were recovering. Up to August, 1904, he states that 9,862 cases had been received at the hospital, 6,636 of which were wounded. Of the entire number, up to that date, only thirty-four among them had died.

"Of fourteen thousand men in one division on the Yalu in the early spring, there were only seventeen patients in quarters. Everywhere in the hospitals the evidence of the Japanese system of treating wounds at the front was plainly seen. Thousands were saved in this manner. He attributes the remarkably low death rate among the Japanese soldiers to the strict attention they pay to matters of sanitation and hygiene.

"With this kind of a record in the Japanese army, comparison with many of our civilized nations, in matters pertaining to scientific sanitation and hygiene, and, I might also add, medicine and surgery, becomes invidious. Beyond doubt, the wonderful results obtained in the treatment of the soldiers in the Japanese army, as reported by Dr. Seaman must be attributable to advanced ideas in relation to modern sanitation and hygiene, together with proper dietetic regime."